

AMENDMENTS TO THE CLAIMS

1. (Currently Amended) A composition to inhibit N-methyl-D-aspartate activity comprising:
a vector comprising a nucleic acid sequence encoding for an N-methyl-D-aspartate (NMDA) receptor antigen operably linked to a promoter and capable of being expressed in a subject to elicit production of NMDA receptor antibodies that inhibit NMDA activity, and
a pharmaceutically-acceptable carrier.
2. (Previously Presented) The composition of claim 1, wherein the produced antibodies bind to an NMDA receptor in the central nervous system.
3. (Canceled)
4. (Previously presented) The composition of claim 1, wherein the antigen is NMDAR1.
- 5-6. (Canceled).
7. (Previously presented) The composition of claim 1, wherein the vector is a viral vector.
8. (Previously presented) The composition of claim 7, wherein the viral vector is selected from the group consisting of an adenovirus vector, a herpes virus vector, a parvovirus vector, and a lentivirus vector.
9. (Previously presented) The composition of claim 8, wherein the viral vector is an adeno-associated virus vector.
10. (Previously presented) The composition of claim 1, wherein the composition is a preparation for oral administration.
11. (Currently Amended) A method comprising the step of administering a vector comprising a nucleic acid sequence encoding for an N-methyl-D-aspartate (NMDA) receptor antigen

operably linked to a promoter and capable of being expressed in a subject to elicit production of NMDA receptor antibodies, and a pharmaceutically-acceptable carrier to a subject, whereby the produced NMDA receptor antibodies are capable of passing across a blood-brain barrier into a central nervous system following a neuronal insult to inhibit NMDA activity.

12. (Currently Amended) A method comprising:

administering a composition to a subject to inhibit N-methyl-D-aspartate activity comprising a vector comprising a nucleic acid sequence encoding for an N-methyl-D-aspartate (NMDA) receptor antigen, and a pharmaceutically-acceptable carrier, wherein the antigen elicits the production of NMDA receptor antibodies in a circulatory system of the subject which bind to an NMDA receptor in the central nervous system to ameliorate or delay onset of epilepsy or stroke in the subject.

13. (Canceled)

14. (Original) The method of claim 12, wherein the antigen is NMDAR1.

15.-19. (Canceled)